[JUNE, MDCCLXIX.] [NUMB. 186.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1769.

To the PLANTERS, MECHANICKS, and FREE-HOLDERS of the province of SOUTH-CAROLINA, *as nearly concerned in the importation of* BRITISH *manufactures.*

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT a fellow-citizen, without farther apology, or the imputation of preſumption, to offer you his ſentiments, at this moſt *alarming* criſis; when we are viſibly upon the very brink of a ſteep precipice, and nothing but GOD's bleſſing on our own immediate PRUDENCE, UNION, and FIRMNESS, can prevent our being plunged headlong from it, into *irrecoverable* ruin and diſtreſs.

To flatter you, my friends, I never did at any time: at this, it would be little leſs than betraying you. Whatever then we may think of ourſelves, we are as real SLAVES as thoſe we are permitted to command, and differ only in degree; for what is a ſlave, but one that is at the will of his maſter, and has no property of his own, but on the moſt precarious tenure. To this deplorable, this abject ſituation, have we been reduced, by the oppreſſive and unconſtitutional meaſures again revived, ſince the repeal of the Stamp-act, and particularly by ſeveral late acts of P——t; one for raiſing a revenue in America, the other for extending the juriſdiction of the admiralty. By the firſt, *our monies have been taken from us, without our conſent.* By the laſt, in caſes that come under thoſe acts, WE are deprived of our beſt inheritance, *a trial by* JURY *and the* LAW OF THE LAND; when, at the ſame time, one of theſe very acts takes eſpecial care, to ſecure a continuance of theſe invaluable bleſſings, in like caſes, to *our fellow-ſubjects* reſiding in GREAT-BRITAIN. What a melancholy, what a heart-burning diſtinction is here! And this is not all; for, if we have but eyes that ſee, and ears that hear, we cannot but diſcover, that the deepeſt ſcheme of SYSTEMATICAL SLAVERY is *preparing* for US, to which the acts, now complained of, ſeem only to be *mere preludes.* Can we then heſitate one moment longer, to unite with our brother ſufferers in the other colonies, in the ONLY PROBABLE MEANS of averting ſo horrid a train of evils as are ſtaring us in the face? namely, that of coming into A GENERAL RESOLUTION, *not to conſume one farthing more of* BRITISH MANUFACTURES *than we can poſſibly avoid.*

To ſuffer ourſelves to liſten to, or be amuſed with any more idle tales, that *theſe acts will be* REPEALED, upon a conſtitutional footing, if we are *quiet and eaſy*, can only ſerve to demonſtrate, that our underſtandings are already ſunk a degree lower, if poſſible, than the infamous ſituation thoſe acts have apparently placed us in.

We have known, long ſince, that, 'tis the general opinion of moſt thinking men in this province, ſupported by that of all America, and of all our friends in Great-Britain beſides, that SUCH A CONDUCT, *firmly, faithfully*, and *generally* adhered to, muſt inevitably anſwer our expectations; regain our rights; and reſtore us again to the *honourable rank* of FREEMEN. Almoſt every one of you continually declaring his *aſſent* to this doctrine, as often as he hears it mentioned, there ſeems only to be wanted, to carry it into full and immediate execution, a GENERAL FORM of AGREEMENT, enumerating, as nearly as may be, the articles we cannot at preſent do without: this, at the foot hereof, you will ſee attempted: I wiſh ſincerely, it had been undertaken by a better hand, but, having waited in vain, 'till there is not a moment longer to loſe, I hope, my friends, you will accept what I offer in good part, ſuch as it is; the ſubſtance of it having been mentioned to ſeveral gentlemen, it met in general their approbation.

The IMPORTERS of *European* goods will find themſelves left out in *that form*, as well as in this addreſs. I beg leave therefore, to aſſure *ſome* of them, whoſe love for the rights of all their fellow-ſubjects, and firm attachment to the true intereſt of this province, I am fully perſuaded of, that my leaving *them* out, upon this occaſion, is owing ſolely to the manifeſt impropriety of doing otherwiſe; as they are only a part, and *a ſmall part* too, of a body that, according to Lord H——gh, treated a propoſal of this ſort, laſt fall, with that SILENT *contempt* his Lordſhip thought it deſerved: Beſides, we know very well, that the greateſt number of theſe gentlemen are STRANGERS, many of them of a very few years ſtanding in this province: and notwithſtanding the numberleſs moſt obliging letters, many of you muſt doubtleſs have received from one or other of them, courting your cuſtom, and concluding with profeſſions of the *greateſt reſpect, regard*, and *eſteem*, have THEY ſhewn, or attempted to ſhew any thing but an altogether *confined regard* to THEMSELVES, and their own *private intereſt*? Have you had *real friends* enough amongſt them, to procure even ONE MEETING of the *Importers of European goods*, to conſult what they could and might do, to merit the continuance of your cuſtom, by ſhewing a grateful inclination to aſſiſt and relieve you on this trying occaſion; although almoſt every news-paper informs them, of the generous and exemplary ſacrifices made, by great numbers of truly patriotic gentlemen, in the ſame buſineſs with them, to the Northward? So far from doing any thing like this, has not, on the contrary, *every difficulty* been STRAINED to the utmoſt, and your underſtandings been rather aſſronted with numberleſs *weak* and *groundleſs reaſons*, that have been ſuggeſted, and *whiſpered* about, in order to frighten and deter you from acting as you ought on this occaſion? Suppoſe you were to follow the *ſelfiſh* example theſe gentlemen have ſet you, might you not ſoon, very ſoon, *feelingly* convince them, that YOU *may* do without *them*, but THEY *cannot* without *you*?

Now, can it be prudent, my friends, when our ALL is at ſtake, to leave it to the diſpoſal of *ſuch* a body, ſo compoſed; whoſe natural affection to the province is, too plainly, not to be depended on, and whoſe *private intereſt* is CLASHINGLY againſt us? Muſt we not be infatuated, to the higheſt degree, to do ſo, indeed, in ſuch caſe, deſerve to be treated with MORE than *that contempt*? for men's *actions*, not their *profeſſions*, on intereſting occaſions, are what, in our judgments of them, we ought to regard.

YOU are the SUPPORTERS of THESE gentlemen; the *conſumers* of the articles THEY import; and upon YOU the taxes and burthens they are loaded with ultimately fall. Add to this, that it may be of no little moment to let Lord H——gh, or any future miniſter, as well as *theſe gentlemen* themſelves, know aſſuredly, that of whatever conſequence he and they may think THEM of, when YOU are but determined to ſet heartily about it, *both* cannot fail of being ſoon thoroughly convinced of their miſtake, and that you know very well yourſelves, what means to make uſe of, to recover your conſtitutional rights, without conſulting *them* at all upon the occaſion. Only let the freeholders, and fixed ſettlers of the province, RESOLVE *not to purchaſe*, and ſuch a *wiſe* and *prudent* body of men will, *of their own accord* determine, I warrant you, as immediately, *not to import*; or if they do, what muſt be the conſequence? And will not ſuch a reſolution be far more ſafe, eaſy, and honourable to you, than to liſten to the appointment of any committee, or number of committees, however choſe and formed, that may be propoſed? And here we cannot be too cautious, leſt a *miſtimed tenderneſs* for a few real friends, we have the juſteſt reaſon to be aſſured we have among *theſe* gentlemen importers, may not outweigh, in one ſcale, our regard to poſterity, and the diſtreſſes and tears of every American, in the other. *Theſe* friends cannot, will not, I am perſuaded, deſire any riſk ſhould be run, or any leſs promiſing or effectual means be purſued, upon *their* accounts. We have no time now to try experiments. The moſt ſimple, ſpeedy, and probable means, ſuch as will not produce quarrels, create much trouble, that we all know will not be taken, or make only *a ſpecious ſhew, without doing* (or perhaps, by many, intending) *any thing*, are what alone ought to be adopted. If we would act like men of firmneſs, and real lovers of our country, the *private partial intereſt* of *a few* INDIVIDUALS *now exiſting*, will not, by any means, be put in competition with the *laſting welfare* of ALL *America*, and ALL their *poſterity*.

Give me leave, my friends, to remind you of the noble ſpirit you were actuated with at the time of the *Stamp-Act*, which then enabled this province to do as eſſential ſervice to the common cauſe, as any, without exception, in America. The diſgrace our neighbours in S——h were then brought into, by a partial uſe of the ſtamps in that *town*, ſerved only to fire you the more, and to put you the more upon your guard. The ſame attempt here, by a *ſet* of the like intereſted, cunning, *ſyſtematical gentlemen*, tho' countenanced by ſome men of real worth (deceived, cajoled and intimidated by thoſe maſterly fawning diſſemblers) had not the leaſt influence upon your conduct: You *perſevered* in the noble reſolution you had taken, and by that means, with God's bleſſing, ſaved your country from thraldom and diſgrace. But what is become of this ſpirit, my friends? Is it already, ſo ſoon, tired with ſtruggling for *your* LIBERTIES? or, is it altogether evaporated? not one ſpark of it left? like a mere Ignis fatuus, that ſuddenly and ſurprizingly (I hope not merely accidentally) ſtarted up at *that* time, and immediately after *vaniſhed*, and that forever? Are you now contented to let the ſame ſet of crafty, diſſembling, inſinuating men, mere *time-watchers*, carry *their* point againſt you, when you can, with infinitely more eaſe and ſafety, counterwork them now, than you could then? I hope not. Only be ROUSED from your ſleep; dare to SEE the *truth*, to SUPPORT the *truth*, and the God of truth will make you FREE. I mean not, by any means, my friends, to endeavour to work you up to any act contrary to the ſtricteſt peace and good order, being well convinced, ſuch act will do infinitely more miſchief than good: Only let us join in, and keep cloſe to, the reſolution juſt propoſed, and all we wiſh for is evidently before us.

I would only obſerve here, by the bye, that it ſeems amazing, and altogether unaccountable, that our mother country ſhould take almoſt every means in her power, to drive her colonies to ſome deſperate act; for what elſe can be the motive (beſides oppreſſing them) of treating them with that contempt ſhe upon all occaſions affects to do? They are ſneeringly told, they begin *now* to know themſelves and her; and that *one* or *two* regiments at moſt, could march thro' the continent of America, from one end to the other. The *coloniſts*, by this, muſt certainly be taken for *greater cowards* than *Eaſt-India Seapoys*; or it never could be thought, were they *diſpoſed* to be independent, that even *thirty* of the beſt regiments Great-Britain can boaſt of, would be able to march thro' *half* the provinces of North-America. She certainly forgets, that the people of the *New-England governments alone*, by their conqueſt of Cape-Breton, procured a peace for her in 1748, above *twenty years* ago; nor can ſhe point out, during the whole courſe of laſt war, in what battle the *Americans* turned their backs; and particularly, it will not be denied, that, at the defeat of the raſh, but brave, General Braddock, the *preſervation* of great numbers of the King's regular troops, was *then* greatly owing to the *diſtinguiſhed conduct* and *courage* of the *Americans*, on that melancholy occaſion. AGAIN. She certainly does not conſider that, by theſe oppreſſive and unconſtitutional acts, ſhe imprudently tries to *diſſolve* the *principal*, the *ſtrongeſt tie* of our dependance: For in other reſpects, particularly thoſe of a mercantile nature, are not ſeveral other trading powers of Europe better cuſtomers to ſome of the colonies, for their productions, than ſhe is? For inſtance, what an inſignificant part of our main ſtaple, RICE, is conſumed in Great-Britain? not above five thouſand barrels at moſt: And can ſhe be ſo blind, or abſurd, as to think, that if diſtreſs, deſpair, and ſelf-intereſt, ſhould co-operate with any fair and ſafe opportunity, that, in the courſe of ſome future war, may be given by a better cuſtomer, who poſſibly may then have *more than two* regiments ready to land in America, that ſuch daſtardly wretches, as we are inſinuated to be, may not only be afraid to refuſe, but glad to jump at a change that we are ſure, in ſuch circumſtances, cannot be for the worſe? But to return,

You muſt expect, Gentlemen, to have ſome of the like difficulties and objections to engage with *now*, as you had at the time of the *Stamp-Act*. Men of *arbitrary principles*, and wholly devoted to their *private ſelf-intereſt*, are full as much awake *now* as they were *then*; and were they not, the reſolutions now propoſed will, no doubt, effectually rouze them: But, for your comfort, the obſtacles to encounter, are not *ſo great*, or *ſo many* now, as then, and you are better prepared by the experience of thoſe times.

Though, I am perſuaded, many of you muſt think, *every thing ought to be riſked*, rather than loſe the *two main rights* we are contending for, the diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks of Engliſhmen; yet it may not be amiſs to lay before you, a few of the flimſy pretences made by *ſome*, for not joining in the common cauſe; the bare mentioning whereof, will be expoſing them ſufficiently.

'Tis acknowledged we cannot, as yet, go ſo great lengths in this matter as our brethren in the *Northern* colonies. You will meet with men who are therefore, for our doing *nothing at all*. They will pitifully tell you, that the ſtand thoſe provinces make is *ſufficient*; and why ſhould we trouble ourſelves about it? What a contemptible opinion muſt ſuch men, as theſe, have of the principles and underſtanding of the perſons they broach ſuch doctrines to? In a matter of the UTMOST CONSEQUENCE, we find we are not able to do *ſo much* as we wiſh; we muſt *not* therefore *ſhew* our good will and countenance to the common cauſe, by doing as much as we can? What ſort of reaſoning is this?

Others, with an affected zeal for the cauſe, will tell you, *homeſpun! homeſpun!* is the thing; if they could but *get* homeſpun, they would grudge no price for it. 'Tis plain this is too often mere affectation; becauſe theſe men muſt know, that no conſiderable quantity of *homeſpun* is to be got, as yet, in the province: And when you talk to them about promoting a general ſcheme of œconomy, and wear our old cloaths as long as they will laſt, buying from hand to mouth, and not a farthing more than can poſſibly be avoided, they will ſhake their heads, and tell you, in a common cant phraſe, *That's not the thing.*

Some will *very gravely* tell you, that if we join the other colonies in this matter, we ſhall *exaſperate* the merchants of Great-Britain, and they will——ſend us no ſhips next year; and then, *what ſhall we do with our crops?* But the men who would impoſe ſuch ſtuff for reaſoning, are generally very cautious to whom they *whiſper it*; well knowing, that we are largely indebted to thoſe merchants, for negroes as well as other articles, and that they WILL ſend their ſhips, for *their own* ſakes, not ours: And beſides, if we were clear of debt, to be the carriers, annually, of 130 or 140,000 barrels of rice, beſides many other bulky articles; to have the commiſſions, &c. on the groſs ſales thereof, and on all our indico, is *ſo tempting* a bait, that few know better the futility of this objection than the very men who raiſe it, it ſerving only to alarm perſons totally unacquainted with the very firſt principles of trade.

I come now to the laſt, and what many ſay and think is the *greateſt difficulty* of all we have to encounter, that is, to perſuade our wives to give us their aſſiſtance, without which 'tis impoſſible to ſucceed. I allow of the impoſſibility of ſucceeding without their concurrence: But, for my part, ſo far from doubting that we ſhall have it, I could wiſh, as our political ſalvation, at this criſis, depends altogether upon the ſtricteſt œconomy, that the women could, with propriety, have the principal management thereof; for 'tis well known, that none in the world are better œconomiſts, make better wives, or more tender mothers, than *ours*: Only let their huſbands point out the neceſſity of ſuch a conduct; convince them, that it is the only thing that can ſave them and their children, from diſtreſs, ſlavery, and diſgrace; their affections will then ſoon be awakened, and co-operate with their reaſon. When that is done, all that is neceſſary will be done; for I am perſuaded, that they will be then as anxious and perſevering in this matter, as any the moſt zealous of us can poſſibly wiſh; for where is that hard-hearted mother or wife to be found, when properly warned, that every farthing ſhe lays out, even *unavoidably* and *neceſſarily*, for herſelf and family, in *European goods*, tends only to encreaſe a power, that is, at that very time, diſtreſſing herſelf, her family, her deareſt friends and relations, in the moſt eſſential and tender manner, and doing all it can to reduce them to the loweſt infamy and diſgrace: I ſay, where is that woman to be found (I am perſuaded *not in Carolina*) who, when informed of this by her huſband, that will not, ſo far from laying out at this time any thing unneceſſarily, be rather much grieved and diſtreſſed to find herſelf obliged, upon any occaſion, to buy any the leaſt article of Britiſh manufacture that her family cannot do without. I am very ſure, our women will not bear the thought that the ruin of their family and country may be laid at their door; they are not ſuch abſolute ſlaves to dreſs as hath been too often and too ſneeringly repreſented; and I cannot but be perſuaded, that *thoſe of affluent and eaſy fortunes* throughout the province will, by their ſteady and good example, upon this important and trying occaſion, manifeſt their ſenſibility of the diſtreſſes of their country, as well as how greatly they have been injured and miſrepreſented; and would they but poſtpone wearing their ſilks, or, at leaſt refrain from *purchaſing new*, 'till this heavy ſtorm is overpaſt, it would certainly be a ſacrifice worthy of them, ſave their country, and hand down their names to poſterity with the greateſt eclat.

Recollect, my friends, the many curious ſtratagems you were continually ſurprized with, at the time of the Stamp-Act; the news from the Weſt-Indies, from the Northward, &c. &c. moſtly coming by the ſlying, volunteer, *private poſt*, at that time between this and S——h, all manifeſtly calculated to divert you from your intentions. Doubtleſs many pretty manœuvres of this ſort will be again played off. Regard none of them; never expect, or believe, theſe unconſtitutional acts will be repealed, 'till you know, from certain and altogether *unſuſpicious* authority, they are actually ſo. By this means, you will not be deceived, as heretofore, by the artifices of any ſet of *ſyſtematical Jacobites* whatever,

[*Turn to the laſt Page.*]

LONDON, April 23.

It is said that a few days ago an honeſt tradeſman carried in his bill, fairly caſt up, amounting to exactly £1431. for goods delivered, to a certain great man; when the latter, on ſurveying the ſame, declared, the tradeſman did not underſtand arithmatic, that the ſum total was no more than £961. and that if he did not chuſe to take it, he might ſue his remedy at law. We hear this affair will be litigated.

By letters from Ruſſia we learn, that notwithſtanding her Imperial Majeſty has lately been very much indiſpoſed, ſhe attends the proofs of the artillery at the founderies, and is indefatigable in preparing for the operations of the enſuing campaign againſt the Turks and Confederates, the latter of whom have lately encreaſed ſo much, that it has been thought neceſſary to march immediately another conſiderable body of troops into Great Poland.

The country of New-Servia, where the Tartars and Confederates have lately committed ſuch barbarities, till the year 1754 belonged to the Nogy Tartars, when the late Empreſs of Ruſſia took poſſeſſion of the uncultivated parts of it, and invited ſettlers from different countries; and, in order to protect them, ordered the fort of St. Elizabeth to be built upon the river Ingoul, which runs through that domain.

We are aſſured, that the orders given to the Ruſſian ſoldiers not to allow any quarter to the Confederates, has been in a great degree the cauſe of the cruelties committed by thoſe people on the Diſſidents, and has alſo made them fight much more obſtinately than otherwiſe they would have done.

The famous Count Tottleben, who was lately arreſted, with Prince Charles of Poland, at Great Glogau, has made great applications to the King of Pruſſia to be ſet at liberty, but we hear his remonſtrances have not proved ſucceſsful.

The Royal Family of Poland are perfectly recovered from the ſmall-pox, for which they were inoculated, according to the Engliſh method.

Tranſlation of a letter from General Paoli, to S. Trecothick, and Samuel Vaughan, Eſqrs. dated at Caſtea the 20th of March, 1769.

"Moſt eſteemed gentlemen,

"The goodneſs and zeal with which ſo many generous Engliſhmen intereſt themſelves in the juſtice of our cauſe, and the effectual means that they have furniſhed for the defence of our liberty and country (at the ſame time that they moſt powerfully ſtimulate us to perſevere in our undertaking) awake in us ſentiments of the moſt ſincere regard and gratitude, the only manner in which we can now thank our benefactors. I, however, in the name of the whole nation, return them the moſt unfeigned thanks for the generous aſſiſtance that they have been pleaſed to procure us, and have remitted by way of Leghorn, agreeable to their letter of the 30th of February. I have applied this collection to the ſupport of the families of thoſe patriots, who, abhorring a foreign yoke, have abandoned their houſes and eſtates in that part of the country, held by the enemy, and have reſolved to join our army; and of all thoſe other families who may in future find themſelves involved in the ſame fate. I have thought this uſe quite conformable to the magnanimity of thoſe who have contributed this ſupply, and have reaſon to think they will not diſapprove of it; and at the ſame time that it will be agreeable to them to be aſſured of the perfect eſteem with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c."

We hear from Rome, that the Princes of Italy vie with each other in making that city as agreeable as poſſible to the Emperor; dancing, which had been interdicted all the time of the government of the late Pope, is now permitted. The Venetian Ambaſſador lately entertained his Imperial Majeſty at a maſked ball, at which there were 11000 perſons preſent. The Emperor intended departing for Naples the 2d of April.

We hear from Quebec, that the Canadian inhabitants have lately ſhewn a very diſcontented ſpirit, which is ſaid to have ariſen from the influence of the Jeſuits, a great number of whom are now in that part of the world.

April 26. *Yeſterday there was a numerous meeting of the ſupporters of the bill of rights at the London tavern, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K. B. in the chair, when the report of the committee appointed to take the Coventry addreſs into conſideration was delivered in. Several ſpirited ſpeeches were made by ſome of the gentlemen preſent on the occaſion.*

At a Court of Aldermen held yeſterday at Guildhall, the opinion of the ſeveral council, appointed to conſider of the elegibility of Mr. Wilkes being admitted Alderman of Farringdon Without, was laid before the court, and we are told, the majority were againſt his admiſſion.

According to letters from Smyrna a contagious diſtemper has again broke out among the Ottoman troops on the frontiers of the Empire, which daily carries off great numbers.

Yeſterday morning ſome diſpatches were carried to the Secretary's office from Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the court of Berlin.

It is ſaid, this week bills of exchange, to a large amount, were ſent off from a capital houſe in the city, for the ſervice of General Paoli.

Mr. Francis Lucas is promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant in the navy, and is appointed to his Majeſty's ſhip Romney.

Baron Dimſdale, the Engliſh Phyſician, arrived at Berlin, the 14th of this month, from Peterſburgh, where he has inoculated the Empreſs and the Grand Duke; and next day paid his reſpects to the King of Pruſſia at Potzdam.

A letter from Portſmouth ſays, "Seamen are ſo ſcarce here that they cannot be had to man the ſhips of war that are outward bound."

It is ſaid to have been determined that the ſupporters of the bill of rights, not being an incorporated body, can have no remedy for the reflections thrown on them in the Coventry addreſs.

April 27. *We hear one of the Sheriffs is on Wedneſday next to preſent the petition of the Middleſex freeholders to the King, and that he will be attended with 3000 electors of this county, and very probably by a retinue of another denomination, not leſs in number, than one hundred thouſand.*

This morning at eleven o'clock, there was a general meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, at the Aſſembly-room, Mile-end, in order to hear the reports of the committee of grievances and apprehenſions, which they had appointed laſt meeting, in order to draw up an addreſs of the ſame.——About twelve o'clock Mr. Sawbridge came forward, and told the freeholders, that he thought it was his duty to acquaint them what occaſioned the delay. He then informed them, "that there were ſo many articles found neceſſary to inſert, that it was very late laſt night, before the rough draught was finiſhed, and that it was now engroſſing by Mr. Merlin, and expected immediately. About half an hour elapſed before any thing elſe was done, when Mr. Adair (in order to prevent any of the freeholders from going away without hearing the addreſs read, and ſigning their names) told them, "that nothing ſhould have prevented them from being punctual to the very hour, but the many particulars that were found neceſſary to be mentioned, and that it was paſt one o'clock this morning before they broke up." Mr. Bellas, the deputy chairman, corroborated what Mr. Adair ſaid, and added, that Mr. Eyre the chairman, being indiſpoſed, he, as deputy, attended to read to them the addreſs, which he aſſured them was minutely and faithfully attended to, and was agreed nemine contradicente, and which, he hoped, when read to that aſſembly, would meet with equal approbation. About a quarter of an hour after, Mr. Martin arrived with the addreſs, and was received with the loudeſt acclamations of applauſe. The deputy chairman then read it, which conſiſted of a large ſkin of parchment, cloſely written, and contained a minute detail of all thoſe grievances which the freeholders imagine to have received from A——n, from their commencement to the preſent time. Our readers, we hope, will excuſe our not inſerting any more particulars as they will readily perceive the impropriety of anticipation in a public news-paper, of what is ſhortly intended to be laid before Majeſty.

After the addreſs was read, Mr. Adair aſked, whether it was agreed to by the freeholders, which was aſſented to by a general holding up of hands, as well as reiterated ſhouts of applauſe.——Mr. Townſend then ſaid, "That as Mr. Serjeant Glynn was principally concerned in attending on this important affair, and being likewiſe their member, he offered it to their conſideration, whether he was not the propereſt perſon to forward it:" he ſaid, "he hoped it would be properly ſigned, and ready for preſentation *on Wedneſday next, and conjured them on that day, as they regarded the peace and good order of government, and as they wiſhed a redreſs of their grievances, that they would behave as became* Engliſhmen *and* good ſubjects, *and that none ſhould join in the proceſſion but thoſe who were appointed by the body in general to attend.*

Mr. Sawbridge then ſeconded Mr. Townſend in his requeſt of peace and good order on that day; and the queſtion being put by Mr. Adair, "Whether Mr. Serjeant Glynn ſhould be the perſon to preſent the addreſs," it was unanimouſly agreed to.——The thanks of the county were then reſolved to be given to the chairman and deputy, Meſſrs. Sawbridge, Townſend, Horne, and the reſt of the gentlemen of the committee.

It was then reſolved, that

John Glynn, Eſq;
Walpole Eyre, Eſq;
George Bellas, Eſq;
James Adair, Eſq;
John Sawbridge, Eſq;
James Townſend, Eſq;
The Rev. Dr. Wilſon,
George Preſcot, Eſq;
Arnold Wallinger, Eſq; and
Francis Ayſcough, Eſq;

be deſired to wait upon his Majeſty with the ſaid petition.

This day at noon, a great number of the livery of London, waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, to requeſt that his Lordſhip would iſſue out a precept for ſummoning a common hall, to take the ſenſe of the livery on the preſent critical and alarming ſituation of affairs.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, April 7.

"*We are under great apprehenſions of receiving a viſit from the Confederates, as ſeveral parties of them have, for theſe ten days paſt, been committing depredations in the environs of this city. A ſhort time ago theſe inſurgents carried away the two principal magiſtrates, and the miniſter of the Lutheran church at Stargard, which is not ten miles from this place, and treated them with great barbarity. The ſeverity of the Ruſſians to ſuch of theſe infatuated people as fall into their hands, has made them inſenſible of the feelings of humanity. A party of them, in attempting to plunder the houſe of M. Kirchenberg, a Phyſician, near Schoneck, met with ſome oppoſition from the ſervants of that gentleman, who killed one, and wounded three or four others, which ſo enraged them, that they ſet fire to the out houſes, and had the barbarity to murder all the domeſtics, conſiſting of nine perſons, beſides the young lady, the daughter of M. Kirchenberg, and one of his ſons, a child under nine years old, as theſe unhappy ſufferers ran out to avoid periſhing in the flames. Theſe cruel deſperadoes then deſtroyed the huts of all the poor peaſants in the neighbourhood, and marched towards Stargard, to join a large body of their companions.*"

April 29. *There were four Aldermen in court on Tueſday laſt who gave no voice, amongſt whom was the Lord Mayor.*

They write from Liſbon, that his moſt faithful Majeſty has founded a royal printing-houſe, and appointed the Sieur Pagliarini, director general of it. Pagliarini was formerly a bookſeller at Rome, but was obliged to fly his country, on account of ſome perſecutions which he ſuffered for printing an anſwer of the Portugueſe Ambaſſador at Rome, to ſome libels that were publiſhed againſt his court. The King of Portugal invited him into his dominions, declared him a Portugueſe nobleman, with the title of his ſecretary of legation, and gave him a penſion of 2000 crowns, and has now placed him at the head of this new printing-houſe, with very conſiderable appointments.

Letters from Leghorn, dated the 2d inſt. confirm the account given in this paper on Monday laſt, that the celebrated Egyptian Partizan, Hali, depoſed and arreſted the new Pacha at Grand Cairo on the 19th of January laſt, and laid a heavy fine upon the Venetian and French merchants in that city. It is further ſaid, that this adventurer has given a great ſhock to the Ottoman power in Egypt, by reducing ſeveral of the Pachas to his obedience, who oppoſed his meaſures.

By accounts from Corte, dated the 24th of March, we learn, that General Paoli every day receives freſh proofs of the attachment of the Corſicans to his intereſt. The inhabitants of Calanzana have unanimouſly declared, that in caſe they ſhould be attacked, even by a body of 10,000 men, they will endeavour to defend themſelves as courageouſly as they did in the years 1731, and 1738, when they oppoſed two conſiderable armies, under the Duke of Wirtemberg, and Count de Maillebois.

We hear that ſeveral copies of addreſſes, proper to be preſented by a great city, at this alarming criſis, have been drawn up, and that one of them has received the approbation and warmeſt ſanction of a popular, and inflexible independant Alderman, poſt the chair, who reſides at the Weſt end of the town.

It is now the general opinion that many great men in power, begin to have ſerious apprehenſions that the Mile-end aſſembly will turn out an inſupportable grievance to them and their cauſe.

There were ſeveral miniſterial Spies at the Mile-end meeting; and a courier was diſpatched by theſe maſquerading freeholders to their maſters, at the Weſt end of the town, about every half hour, with a verbal account of the movements of the patriotic aſſembly.

It is aſſerted, that there are no leſs than ſeventeen noblemen at preſent out of England, who never intend to return to it.

May 1. *We are informed the following bills will this day receive the royal aſſent by a commiſſion, viz.*

The bill for further encouraging the growth and culture of ſilk in the American colonies.

The bill to permit the importation of raw hides, and ſkins, from Ireland, and the Britiſh plantations in America, for taking off the duties on ſeal ſkins, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The bill to continue certain laws, for the importation of rice from South-Carolina and Georgia, to any parts of America, Southward of the ſaid Provinces.

May 2. *The Houſe of Peers, are adjourned to this day ſe'nnight, and the Houſe of Commons to Monday next.*

Letters from Paris, by yeſterday's mail, mention a report of the plague having broke out, among the galley ſlaves, in the harbour of Rochfort.

May 3. *It is conjectured that the reaſon why a great body adjourned inſtead of proroguing on Monday, as had been expected, is that they may be ready to give their aſſiſtance in ſuppreſſing any tumults which may ariſe, and which it is ſaid, have been talked of, in caſe of non-compliance with certain requeſts.*

According to letters from Legborn, the arrival of the new French commander in Corſica is likely to encreaſe the differences between the Corſican nation and court of Verſailles.

It is ſaid that an order is ſent down to Portſmouth for 900 additional ſeamen to be taken into the pay of the royal navy.

☞ For more London News, preceding the above Dates, ſee the Supplement.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 27.

TUESDAY laſt his Majeſty's Ship Fowey, Mark Robinſon, Eſquire, Commander, arrived here from Beaufort.

The ſame Day put back, the Ship Counteſs of Suſſex, Captain Thomas Davies, who ſailed from hence on the 16th Inſtant, for London, having ſprung a Leak.

Sunday arrived here from London, the Ship Nancy, George Jordan, Maſter, in whom came Paſſengers, Mrs. Moultrie, Wife of the late Honourable James Moultrie, Eſq; Mr. John Walter, and a Number of Tradeſmen.

Yeſterday ſailed for Cape-Fear and Halifax, his Majeſty's Sloop Bonetta, James Wallace, Eſquire, Commander.

On the 15th Inſtant was married, Charles-Auguſtus Steward, Eſquire, firſt Captain in his Majeſty's 21ſt Regiment, to Miſs Sally Powell, Daughter of George-Gabriel Powell, Eſquire, of Prince-George's pariſh.

Arrivals from this Port. The Reynolds, Hawkins, at Cowes; and the Elizabeth, Hunt, at Poole.

DIED.] Mr. Chriſtopher Simpſon, Merchant.—John St. Leger, Eſq; Attorney at Law.

☞ For want of Room, we are obliged to leave out a Number of Advertiſements this Week, but they will have due Regard paid them in our next.

June	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	From
21ſt.	Ship Queen-Charlotte, John Chamberling,	London
24th.	Sloop Jamaica-Packet, Francis Dickinſon,	Jamaica
	Ship King-George, William Graham,	Africa
	Ship Betſey & Polly, James Bayley,	Bremen
26th.	Ship Edgar, Henry Madden,	Africa
	Ship Nancy, George Jordan,	London
	Schooner Sally, John Mills,	Georgia
June	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
21ſt.	Sloop Sally, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Ship Beaufain, Daniel Curling,	London
22d.	Schooner Sally, William Blyth,	St. Auguſtine
	Ship George, Philip Walſh,	Leith
	Ship Britannia, Alexander Hardie,	Portſmouth
24th.	Ship Betſey & Polly, James Bayley,	London
June	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
21ſt.	Sloop Francis, James Seymour,	Bermuda
22d.	Brig Harrietta, Thomas Rymer,	Liverpool
23d.	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
24th.	Schooner Sally, William Blythe,	St. Auguſtine
26th.	Schooner Elizabeth, George Tyler,	St. Auguſtine
	Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Richard Newbold,	Jamaica
	Brig Flora, William Manſon,	Whitby

SOUTH-CAROLINA EXPORTS, ſince October 28, 1768, to the 26th of June, 1769.

RICE, *viz.*		INDICO, *viz.*	
To G. Britain,	65176 bls.	To G. Britain,	358978 lb.
Portugal,	21581 bls.	N. America,	4383 lb.
Spain,	5814 bls.	Total of Indico,	363361 lb.
N. America,	3361 bls.		
Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands,	11000 bls.	Hemp,	223689 lb.
Foreign ditto,	1387 bls.	Reeds,	41425
Total of Rice,	108,319 bls.	Oranges,	39 bls.
		Tar, Common,	1162 bls.
Butter,	601 firkins	Ditto Green,	1291 bls.
Beef,	309 barrels	Staves,	154 320
Pitch,	3722 barrels	Peaſe,	8942 buſhels
Candles,	120 boxes	Ship-Bread,	303 barrels
Indian Corn,	57,716 buſh.	Rum,	10 hhds.
Soap,	62 boxes	Timber, plank, boards, &c.	494.003 feet.
Turpentine,	2534 bls.	Flour,	1854 barrels
Roſin,	7 bls.	Calf-ſkins,	282
Bees-Wax,	12246 lb.	Shingles,	1632.847
Tanned Leather,	1611 ſides	Potatoes,	410 buſhels
Ditto	819 lb.	Bricks,	17370
Ground-Nuts,	378 buſh.	Deer-ſkins,	96429 lb.
Cordage,	56631 lb.	Cows-horns,	6100
Pork,	2866 bls.	Racoon-ſkins,	88
Raw-hides,	432	Tobacco,	88562 lb.
Looſe Deer-ſkins,	126	Cordage,	77 coils
Rigging,	6000 lb.	Hoops,	954
Horſes,	181	Hogs Lard,	12 barrels
Deer-ſkins,	401 bundles	Tobacco,	2 barrels
Ditto,	4 hogſheads	Indico, to G. B.	3 barrels

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Charles-Town, June 24, 1769.

ANY perſons willing to furniſh four thouſand feet of two inches and an half cypreſs plank, to be delivered in Charles-Town, by the firſt day of September next, are deſired forthwith to give in their propoſals (ſealed up) to the Clerk.

By order of the Commiſſioners of Fortifications,
E. POINSETT, Clerk.

MONSIEUR TIMBERTOE's ſurpriſing Performances of ACTIVITY, &c. will be exhibited again on Wedneſday Evening next, the 28th Inſtant.

Tickets, at *Twenty Shillings* each, may be had at Tuke's Tavern, on the Bay.

STRAYED the Beginning of April, from my Plantation on Charles-Town neck, two BAY GELDINGS, about 13 hands high; the one branded on the mounting ſhoulder I, and on the nigh ſhoulder and buttock W, and has a black mane and tail; the other is branded I R upon the near buttock, and has a ſtar in his forehead. Whoever delivers the ſaid geldings, at my plantation, or to me in Charles-Town, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward for each.

WILLIAM BURROWS.

THIS DAY begins the Sale of the Cargo of SLAVES, imported in the Ship *Edgar*, Captain *Henry Madden*, from AFRICA, by

BREWTON, DOYLEY, & BREWTON.

THE Subſcriber having lately ſold his two Tenements, ſituated on the Bay, will now ſell and diſpoſe of his Lot of Land, ſituated in Queen-ſtreet, which contains in Front, on the ſaid Street, 260 Feet, or thereabouts, and is bounded to the Southward on the ſaid Street, to the Eaſtward on Church-Street, and to the Northward on the Church-Yard. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Lot, or a Part thereof, may know the Terms by applying to

ALEXANDER PERONNEAU.

N. B. There are on the ſaid LOT three good Dwelling-houſes, &c.

For LONDON,

(To ſail by the 15th of July next)

THE SHIP

BEAUFAIN,

DANIEL CURLING, Maſter.

HAVING Three-Fourths of her Cargo already engaged, and very good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight of the Remainder, or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or

WILLIAM ANCRUM,
AARON LOOCOCK.

June 21, 1769.

WILLIAM BAKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Queen-Charlotte, *Captain* John Chamberling, *from* LONDON,

A very large Aſſortment of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore the corner of Church and Tradd-ſtreet,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

YARD-WIDE, 3-4 and 7-8 IRISH LINENS of all prices, a very large aſſortment of printed linens, calicoes and cottons, remarkably cheap, Engliſh and India chints, India and Engliſh perſians of various colours, Ruſſia drabs, a variety of flowered, clear and ſpotted lawns, minionet ditto, humhums, diaper and damaſk table cloths, tea napkins, napkining and clouting diaper, brown holland, piſtol and long lawns, 3-4, 6-4, and 8-4 huckaback, furniture checks, Ruſſia huckaback, book and plain muſlin, cravat ditto, muſlin handkerchiefs, ſilk handkerchiefs of moſt ſorts, cotton romalls, ſtamped linen handkerchiefs, Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, printed linen and cotton counterpanes, checked and ſtriped linens, black and coloured China taffaties, cambricks of all prices, brown and white buckram, glazed linen, black, white, crimſon and blue flowered ſatin, white ſarſanet, poplins, black love handkerchiefs, green and blue ſilk pavillion gauſe, blue and green thread ditto, blue and black figured modes, common, Whitechapel and ſail needles, brown rolls, Heſſens, Engliſh and Iriſh oznabrugs, London duffils, ſtriped flannels, broad cloths with ſuitable trimmings, German ſerges, black flowered ſatin cardinals, womens hats, plaited ſtocks, blue raiſins, currants, prunes, almonds in and out of the ſhell, Hunter's pipes, F and FF gun-powder, ſhot, brown and white ſheeting linen, dowlas, garlix, tapes of all ſorts, bombazeens, ſhirt and jacket buttons, gold and ſilver baſket buttons, hair ſeating, hat crape, mens ſhoes, women and girls ditto, women and girls brocade and callimanco ſhoes and pumps, childrens Morocco and black leather pumps, mens neat ſillagree buckles, caſes of razors, pen-knives, ſhoe-buckles, ſciſſars, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ſewing ſilks, marking ditto, bibles, ſpelers, primers and ſpelling books, white and black blond lace, thread lace, pins of all ſorts, ivory combs, men and womens gloves of all ſorts, men, women and childrens thread hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, ribbons of all ſorts, ſplit peaſe in jugs, mens hats, boys furred ditto, painted tiles for chimnies, linſeed oil, paints, London crown glaſs, China and glaſs ware, alſo a large aſſortment of IRONMONGERY and STATIONARY, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

For LONDON,

(To ſail by the 20th of July next)

THE SHIP

QUEEN-CHARLOTTE,

JOHN CHAMBERLING, Maſter.

HAVING moſt Part of her Cargo already engaged, for Freight of the Remainder, or for Paſſage, (having excellent Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter, or to

June 23, 1769. WILLIAM BAKER.

To be SOLD,

(At the uſual place in CHARLES-TOWN)

On Thurſday *the* 27*th of* July *next, preciſely at* 12 *o'clock,*

TWO Valuable LOTS, in the town of Beaufort, Port-Royal, the one fifty-three feet in front, and one hundred in depth; on which is a well-built, airy houſe, of three ſtories, almoſt new, with a front piaza and balcony, a back-ſhed, and a ſtone cellar the whole breadth and length of the houſe.

The other LOT is fifty feet in front, and about fifty in depth, has on it a dwelling-houſe, with three rooms below and three above; likewiſe a new billiard-room, of eighteen feet in breadth, and twenty-ſeven in length, with an oven, ſtable, &c.

The condition of the ſale is twelve months credit, from the day of ſale, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to Henry Stuart, or William M'Claughlin, in Beaufort, or to Oats and Ruſſel, in Charles-Town.

N. B. Good rice or indico will be taken in payment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the weſternmoſt bathing-houſe, at Captain *Roper*'s wharf, That it is now put into compleat repair, and, according to a reſolution made at the laſt meeting, it was determined by thoſe preſent, that each of the proprietors give in their names, and pay their proportion of the ſaid repairs, before they can have the key, either to Mr. *Newman Swallow*, or Mr. *John Snelling*.

N. B. The proprietors are deſired to meet at Mr. *Poinſett*'s, on *Wedneſday* evening, the 28th inſtant *June*, at ſix o'clock.

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the ſecond of Auguſt next, at the plantation of John Cattell, *Eſq; deceaſed, at Wampee-Savannah, in St. George's pariſh,*

A VALUABLE STOCK of

HORSES and CATTLE.

AMONG the horſes, are a good many of the ENGLISH BREED.—The purchaſers may have credit 'till the 1ſt of March next, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required.

CATHERINE CATTELL, Executrix.
DANIEL DONOVAN, and
ROBERT CATTELL, } Executors.

THOMAS GADSDEN,

Acquaints his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed his ſtore on the Bay, to the third door from the ſouth corner of Broad-ſtreet, and

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the Captains Rainier *and* Thompſon, *from LONDON, and BRISTOL,*

A large Aſſortment of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a MODERATE ADVANCE,

Among which are,

YARD-WIDE, 3-4 and 7-8 IRISH LINENS of all prices, cheap blue and white printed linens, India and Engliſh chints bordered, India and Engliſh perſians of various colours, a variety of ſtriped and flowered lawns, white and coloured pavillion gauſe, Iriſh and Scotch OZNABRUGS, Raven and ſail duck, diaper and damaſk table cloths, clouting diapers, blue and lemon colour luteſtrings, black China taffety, blue, white, and pink flowered armozeens, blue, white, and black flowered ſatin peelings, an aſſortment of narrow white and black blond laces, Hanover, minionet, and ſnail ditto, jacob's ladder, chipt hats, womens and girls turn ſtays, low priced oznabrug threads, mens felt and beaver hats, furniture check, white and dyed India jeans, half ell white jeanet, corded and figured dimity, velvet jockey caps, fig and powder blue, Poland ſtarch, hair powder, a variety of cutlery, ſmall bags of feathers low priced, pickles, ſweet oil, Durham muſtard, neat hair ſeating, neat white fans, women and maids white kid gloves, PRUNES, TURKY FIGS, Flanders bed ticks, worſted and ſilk rugs, Wilton bedſide carpets, mens neat welted ſaddles, boys race ditto, womens blue cloth ſide ditto, with furniture compleat, woollen girth webb, womens neat ſtuff ſhoes and pumps, fine 18 inch black, blue, and buff worſted breeches ſtuff, to cut by the yard, ſein and ſail twine, Hamburgh lines, ſhoe thread, an aſſortment of ſtone ware, nails of all ſorts, beſt broad hoes, felling axes, ſocket ſpades, &c. with a variety of other articles proper for the approaching ſeaſon.——Alſo RUM, BAR IRON, SALT, and muſcovado SUGAR.——Likewiſe a conſignment of a few pipes of choice Madera WINE, to be ſold for caſh at the coſt and charges. 6w.

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.

Have imported in the BEAUFAIN, *Captain* CURLING,

FINE worked muſlin aprons, ruffles, and handkerchiefs; fine lawn ditto; plain, ſtriped, and flowered gauzes; gauze aprons and handkerchiefs; an aſſortment of thread hoſe; which, with a few hogſheads of very fine LOAF-SUGAR, and a ſmall aſſortment of Bridport and Eaſt Coker SAIL CLOTH, will be ſold very cheap, at their ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet, lately poſſeſſed by John Edwards, and Co.

THOMAS WALTER,

Has imported in the Beaufain, *Captain* Curling, *and other* late veſſels *from* ENGLAND,

A compleat Aſſortment of GOODS,

Fit for the SEASON,

Among which are,

IRONMONGERY of all kinds, particularly tools and implements for carpenters and cabinet-makers, horſe-hair ſeating, a large quantity of very handſome china, good London made callimanco and everlaſting ſhoes and pumps, ſtarch, muſtard, duffils, chints, damaſcus, fine ſatin ſtripes for mens jackets, furniture and fine cotton and linen checks, Taunton ale, tea and loaf ſugar, which, with WINE, fine muſcovado SUGAR, Northward, Weſt-India, and fine four years old Jamaica RUM, are to be ſold at his ſtore on the Bay; many of the articles much cheaper than uſual.

GEORGE COOKE, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, *Captain* CHAMBERLING, *from* LONDON, *and the* PROSPER, *from* BRISTOL,

A general Aſſortment of GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of upon low terms, for caſh, produce, or ſhort credit, at the South corner ſtore, the bottom of Broad-ſtreet;

Among which are,

SEVERAL pieces of plain and faſhionable ſilk and thread gauze, gauze and ſilk handkerchiefs, white, black, blue, and crimſon flowered ſatin; perſians and modes; variety of ribbons, neck-laces and ear-rings, fans, Dutch and blond lace, black and ſcarlet ſnail, ſilk and ſatin hats and cloaks, caps, feathers, flowers, and egrets, book muſlin, womens and girls ſilk and leather gloves and mitts, womens and childrens ſtays; a great choice of printed linens and cottons, three-quarters, 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh linens garlix, flowered, piſtol and long lawns, cambricks, cloſting and napkining diaper, ſilk, Damaſcus, and gingham, romalls, linen and check handkerchiefs, three-quarters, 7-8, and yard wide linen and cotton checks, oznabrigs, jeans and corded dimity, ſagathy, ſerge de neſme, yankeens, raven duck, princeſs ſtuff, Iriſh ſheeting, damaſk and diaper tablecloths, fine and coarſe chipt hats, horſe hair ſeating, marking canvas, bombazeen, poplin and luteſtring; a large aſſortment of men, women, and childrens ſilk, cotton, and thread hoſe, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, men, women, boys, and girls leather and ſtuff ſhoes and pumps; an aſſortment of ſtationary, hats, pewter, combs, cutlery, haberdaſhery, ironmongery, carpenters, coopers, and ſhoemakers tools, ſaddles and ſaddlery, velvet and leather caps, window and other glaſs-ware, bohea tea, loaf-ſugar, and other grocery, family medicines, oronoko and pigtail tobacco, broad hoes, &c. gun-powder, ſhot, lead, bar iron, ſteel, ſalt, rum, &c. with variety of other neceſſary articles.

HENRY WEBSTER,

Has juſt imported in the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, *Captain* CHAMBERLING, *from* LONDON,

A Neat and general Aſſortment of GOODS; which he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable Terms as can poſſibly be afforded.——Thoſe of his Friends, who are ſtill indebted to LOGAN and WEBSTER, are hereby requeſted to make Payment, as no longer Indulgence can be granted them; the preſſing Demands on the Copartnerſhip, ſo long expired, render this Notice abſolutely neceſſary.

A Brown ox, about 14 or 15 years old, branded on the near buttock GI, a crop and two ſlits in one ear, and a crop, a ſlit, and under keel in the other, has been very much abuſed, and is grown grey with age.

A bay horſe, about 13 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder I, and on the off buttock X.

A flea bitten gray horſe, 12 and an half hands high, branded on the off buttock AL, and on the mounting ſhoulder thus ⅄.

The owners of the above ſtrays muſt prove their properties before JOHN JOOR.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the ſubſcribers for St. Stephen's church, That they are deſired to meet at the ſaid church, on Monday the 10th of July enſuing, in order to receive titles for pews, according to their ſubſcriptions; and thoſe that have hitherto neglected to pay their ſubſcriptions, are required to pay, on or before the above day, to either of the commiſſioners.

THE Books of Accompts belonging to the Eſtate of Dr. WILLIAM PILLANS, deceaſed, being lodged in my Hands, thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to take Notice, that any Accompt unpaid, from and after the firſt Day of Auguſt next, will poſitively be ſued for, without Diſtinction, or further Notice, from

June 17, 1769. JOHN TROUP.

TO BE SOLD at the vendue-houſe, in Charles-Town, on Thurſday the 6th of July next,

A NEGRO MAN, by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, ſold under Mortgage, by

ALEXANDER BURN.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship QUEEN-CHARLOTTE, *Capt.* CHAMBERLING, *from* LONDON,

By JOHN BLOTT,

UPHOLSTERER and PAPER-HANGER,

In Beaden's-alley, near Tradd-ſtreet, and

TO BE SOLD CHEAP for CASH or SHORT CREDIT,

A Large Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS, of the neateſt patterns, and of all qualities, ſundry patterns as low as one ſhilling per yard, plain, blue and green paper with gold bead, &c. neat flower pot pieces for chimney blinds, London curled hair, &c.

He executes all the branches of the above buſineſs in the neateſt manner.

Venetian blinds, hair wool mattreſſes, &c.

☞ Convenient ROOMS to let.

WANTED,

A MAN that well underſtands the Brick-making buſineſs, to manage a brick-yard, already ſettled, that works two tables. Such a perſon, well recommended for his abilities and ſobriety, may have good encouragement, by applying in Charles-Town, to

PETER HORLBECK.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thurſday the 13th of July next, at the Houſe of the late HENRY FULKER, *in Queen-ſtreet,*

All the EFFECTS of the ſaid deceaſed.

ESTHER FULKER, Adminiſtratrix.

To be LET,

A HOUSE, at Monck's-Corner, formerly occupied by William Martin, and ſince by one Joyner, conveniently ſituated for keeping a ſtore or tavern, and may be had for near ten years. Any perſon inclining to take the ſame, may apply to John Palmer, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS GREENLAND.

OLIVER DALE & WM. GORDON,

HAVE taken a houſe in Meeting-ſtreet, where Mr. CONINGHAM lived and kept ſchool, which they carry on, and teach the *Greek* and *Latin* languages, with *writing*, *Engliſh*, and *arithmetick*; they hope by their aſſiduity to merit the approbation of thoſe gentlemen who continue their children at ſaid ſchool, as well as of others who may favour them with ſcholars.

WANTED immediately,

(Either to hire or purchaſe)

A Sober, handy NEGRO WENCH, with a good breaſt of milk, and without a child. Any perſon that has got ſuch, may apply to the printer.

JOHN MILLS, continues the wood-ſelling and carting buſineſs, on Col. Beale's wharf, and hopes his cuſtomers will likewiſe continue their favours.

He finding the ſelling of wood, &c. on credit, attended with many inconveniencies, intends to ſell and cart wood for CASH only; the wood and carting money may be paid to me or my carter.

A Bay horſe, 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, a natural pacer.

A dark brown horſe, 9 years old, 13 and an half hands high, his off eye out, branded on the off buttock 8, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one hind foot white. The owners muſt prove their property before

CHARLES CANTEY.

MR. SAMUEL SINGELLTON, of the Round O, St. Bartholomew's pariſh, informs me of a brown and white pided young cow, marked in the right ear, a crop and two ſlits, and in the left an under keel, and branded E, or like it, with an unmarked and unbranded calf.

One other young brown and white pided cow, marked as above, and the ſame, or a brand reſembling it, with a young calf not marked or branded, and a year old heifer, marked as above, but no brand.

Whoever owns the ſaid ſtrays, muſt prove their property before a magiſtrate, within ſix months from the date, paying the expences as the law requires, to Mr. Singelton, from whom they will receive them, or by applying to

June 7, 1769. JAMES DONNOM.

I AM informed of the following ſtrays, viz.

A dark bay horſe, near 14 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock ſomething like IB, not very plain, in care of John Leaton.

A black horſe, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder RR in one, and on the mounting ſhoulder RB in one, with a large ſcar on the buttock, in care of Joſeph Palmer, jun.

A ſorrel horſe, 13 hands and an half high, with a blaze in his face, branded on the off ſhoulder dC, in care of David Palmer.

A bay horſe, 13 and an half hands high, with a ſmall white down his face, branded on the mounting ſhoulder BG, in care of Thomas Cooper.

A ſmall bay horſe, about 12 hands high, branded on the buttock dWE in one, in the care of Henry Pamor.

Whoever owns either of the above ſtrays, muſt prove their property before JOHN PAMOR.

For PHILADELPHIA,

(To ſail by the 25th inſtant)

The Sloop SALLY,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter.

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Colonel *Beale's* Wharf, or

DANIEL BOURDEAUX.

whether in this town, Boston, or elsewhere. Dear *Charley* is THEIR object; general confusion and uneasiness under oppressive, unconstitutional measures, can alone give HIM any chance: This they all know, have long known, and visibly act accordingly. What becomes of *Old England*, or if reduced to be a *province* of *France*, they care not a farthing, provided their hopeful project succeeds. The Lord deliver us from the secret machinations of such wretches, and from any return of that detestable *Stuart* race! a race of pedants, pensioners and tyrants. But let me whisper these gents, without pretending to the gift of *second-sight*, that, however changed once more to the finest gentleman in Europe, from being a great Sot, and altogether lost and overlooked by all his friends (as some of us well remember was industriously given out a few years since) their GRAND FAVOURITE may be; and however their most sanguine expectations may be answered *ELSEWHERE*, which GOD forbid! yet even in *that* case, their pretty gentleman would find it, with all his address, the most difficult thing he ever undertook, to get any the least footing on this side the water; so utterly are he and his family detested and abhorred, by at least 99 in 100 of all the *sons* of North-America: And the distresses which are now heaped upon them, greatly owing, as many imagine, to this general and *undisguised* spirit of the colonies, impossible to be unperceived by any of our *visitors of late years*, 'tis supposed, will not tend to encrease their esteem for him, or make his introduction amongst them the easier. It seems, we have lately, had a miniature copy of the Chevalier's charming open countenance, most obligingly dropt amongst us: Did it, like the image of the great Goddess Diana of the Ephesians, fall down from Jupiter? Or how the Devil came it here? For what cause? Not, surely, that *we also may take and carefully keep such pretty little crouching vademecum copies of it, in order certainly and instantly to know, and engagingly fly to, the* ORIGINAL, *upon occasion?* What IDEAS must this naturally *leave* upon our minds at this time?

To conclude. We are now at a crisis wherein essential matters ought *not* to be minced. I have therefore, my friends, thought myself justified and obliged to speak, on this occasion, with that *freedom* the necessity of the times, and an anxiety, for the recovery and preservation of the common constitutional liberties of ALL the subjects of Great-Britain, to us Americans, prompt me to. When these foundation principles are well recovered, and once more firmly settled, every thing relative to the internal peace and welfare of the province, it is to be hoped, will follow of course; but till they are so, nothing can be expected of an honourable, durable or truly beneficial nature: For what is a *British subject*, or what are *our Assemblies*, while we are deprived of the rights we are contending for? And now, reader, well knowing by experience, and heartily despising the additional number of secret enemies a piece of this sort will necessarily expose me to, amongst the *purblind selfish*, the *cunning*, the *trimming*, and the *plausible*; and earnestly recommending to you, to consider what is *written*, not who *wrote* it, which is not of the least significancy.

Vivet VALE. *Si quid novisti rectius istis,*
Candidus imperti, si non, his utere mecum.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
Yours, &c.
PRO GREGE ET REGE.

20th June, 1769.

P. S. If the following FORM of AGREEMENT is approved of, or some other to the same purport, and generally entered into, I am told, a PLAN of ASSOCIATION will be attempted to be set on foot, for the *planting* and *encouraging* MANUFACTURES in this province, and for raising by subscription a fund for that purpose, wherein the easiness, practicability and utility of such an undertaking will be set forth at large.

FORM of the AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS by an act of Parliament, imposing duties on sundry articles of commerce, with the express view of raising a revenue out of America, his Majesty's subjects residing there have their money taken from them unrepresented, consequently without their consent, contrary to one of the most fundamental principles of the English constitution, to which they have always thought themselves intitled. AND WHEREAS by other acts, extending the jurisdiction of the admiralty, they find themselves, in cases that come under those acts, deprived of their best inheritance, a trial by jury and the law of the land; at the same time this inestimable blessing is secured by the very same statutes, in like cases, to our fellow-subjects residing in Great-Britain, thereby making an invidious distinction, and affording one glaring and woeful influence at least, of the partiality and mischief that attend legislation without representation. AND WHEREAS all the humble petitions of such of the colonies as have had an opportunity to make them, for redress, have been rejected, and the prospect before us appears daily more and more gloomy and melancholy. WE THEREFORE, the underwritten planters, mechanics, and freeholders of the province of South-Carolina, no ways concerned in the importation of British manufactures, being sensibly affected with the abject and distressful situation we are reduced to, by the operation of the aforesaid acts of parliament, and fully convinced of the necessity of exerting ourselves, without further delay, in a most firm, but peaceable manner, for obtaining relief, do, 'till, by the repeal of the said acts, we find ourselves restored to the honourable rank of freemen, and the enjoyment of those common essential, constitutional rights we are thereby deprived of, firmly and solemnly engage to, and with each other, as follows:

I. THAT we will give the preference to, and by all means in our power encourage, the use of NORTH-AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, when to be had; particularly of any made in this province, as HATS, SHOES, STOCKINGS, stocking and LEATHER BREECHES, SADDLES, CORDAGE, cut and dryed and pigtail TOBACCO, BAR IRON, &c. &c.

II. THAT we will be as sparing as possible, in the use of all *British* manufactures.

III. THAT we will, after the signing this agreement, use NO MOURNING of any sort, upon the death, or at the funeral, of any of our friends and relations; nor, upon any account whatever, give away any scarves and gloves, upon such occasions, or in any thing else of *British* manufacture, in lieu thereof.

IV. THAT we will purchase only the following articles of *British* manufacture:

For our Plantations and several Employments;
NEGRO CLOTH, BLANKETING and OZNABRUGS, PLANTATION TOOLS, and OTHER TOOLS necessary for our several occupations, CANVAS, NAILS, POWDER, BAR LEAD, SHOT, OAKUM, SALT, COAL, WOOL CARDS, and CARD WIRE.

For Winter Wear for ourselves and Sons.
COARSE CLOTH, not exceeding *Fifty shillings* per yard currency, always giving the preference to BLUE:

And for our Summer Wear:
The cheapest FUSTIANS, or articles of that sort——For Stockings and Linen, when not to be had of *American* manufacture, we will not give more than *Thirty Shillings* a pair for the one, and *Twenty Shillings* a yard for the other.

V. THAT in the use of SUCH ARTICLES as may be wanted for our FAMILIES, our WIVES and DAUGHTERS, and YOUNGER CHILDREN, FURNITURE for our HOUSES and TABLES, that we cannot do without, and cannot get of *American* make, we will be as frugal as possible, recommending the strictest œconomy.

VI. THAT in the use of TEA, PAPER, GLASS and PAINTERS COLOURS, we will be particularly sparing, 'till the duties on those articles are taken off.

IN TESTIMONY of our full assent to the foregoing agreement, we have hereunto set our hands, according to the dates placed against each of our names respectively.

JAMES JAMIESON,
AND
MAURICE SIMONS,

Having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of

JAMIESON & SIMONS,

Beg leave to acquaint their FRIENDS, That they have just imported, in the Polly, Captain Rainier, from London, and in the Prosper, Captain Thompson, from Bristol;

A GENERAL and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GOODS, fitting for the present season. Which, with white, blue and green PLAINS, RAISINS, JORDAN ALMONDS, ditto in the shell, fine hyson, green, and bohea TEA, RUM, SUGAR, &c. they will sell on very reasonable terms, at their store on the Bay, formerly possessed by Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM ELLIS, & Co. Their Country Friends may depend on their orders being punctually complied with.

N. B. A neat set of BOOKS to be sold very cheap.

THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH,

EARNESTLY entreats those indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to make payment to Mr. *John Logan*, who has directions to put every debt in suit, without distinction, that may remain unpaid the first of September next.

The long indulgence already granted, he fears has made his friends unmindful of him.——The intention therefore of this advertisement is to prevent their being put to the charges that will accrue, should they neglect what he so reasonably requires.

N. B. A pair of very good bay geldings, that match well, and have been used to a post-chaise and phæton, to be sold. Enquire of Mr. *Logan*.

At JOHN TUNNO's
Manchester and Linen Ware-house,
In BROAD-STREET,
Lately occupied by Messrs. BREWTON & SMITH,
Just imported in Capt. Curling, from LONDON,
A large and compleat ASSORTMENT of
LINEN DRAPERY,

Which he will sell considerably under the common advance for *ready money*.—To any person buying to the amount of 20l. or upwards, for *cash*, a discount of 5 per Ct. will be made; among many articles in the above assortment are the following, viz.

IRISH and Scotch linens of all kinds, striped cotton Hollands at 9s. 6d. per yard, checks at 4s. 3d. per yard, handkerchiefs of all sorts, striped and flowered lawns, needle worked aprons, muslins, cambricks, long lawns, great variety of stripes for waistcoats, nankeens, thin broad cloths, hosiery, sheetings of all sorts, pavillion gauze, dimities, flowered and corded superfine India dimities, with every other article in the linen drapery way.

N. B. *An assortment of MILLINARY to be sold cheap, with the newest fashioned hats, bonnets and cloaks, from London, all sorts of TEAS, PORTER in barrels, OZNABRUGS at 3s. 3d. per yard, scarlet and crimson furniture checks at 9s. per yard, and lower by the piece.*

☞ *An exceeding fine GOLD STRIKING WATCH, for a LADY's wear.*

DAVID DOTT,

GIVES notice to his friends and customers, that he has removed his store from the Bay to Mr. CROUCH's in Elliott-street, where he hopes to have the continuance of their favours as usual.

N. B. Lost or mislaid in moving, a small truss, containing blue and green plains. Whoever can give information of it, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE THOMSON,

Has just imported in the Ship Beaufain, *Captain* Daniel Curling, *from* LONDON,
A very compleat Assortment of GOODS,
Fit for the season, among which are,

BLACK and coloured India taffaties, paduasoys and persians, plain, striped and sprigged muslins, nankeens, RUSSIA DRAB, India cotton flourishing thread, chipt hats, &c. which, with his former assortment, he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, at his store in Tradd-street.

☞ He will allow *discount* for CASH.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry, on Wednesday the 26th day of July next, on the plantation lately possessed by Richard Ash, *deceased,*

ALL the household furniture of the said deceased, a stock of likely horses, and a cypress canoe, four feet four inches wide, and about twenty-eight feet long. The conditions of the sale will be cash for all sums under 20l. and for all sums above, credit to the first day of January, 1770, paying interest, and giving security, if required.

JOHN ASH, Executor.

BREW-HOUSE.

ALE, Table and Ship BEER, delivered to any Part of the Town, in any Quantity not under five Gallons, at the usual Prices, by JOHN CALVERT, & Co.

YEST for baking, and GRAINS good for Cows and Horses.

FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, are desired to attend a QUARTERLY MEETING of said Society, on Wednesday the 12th Day of July next, by 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mr. *William Halliday*, on the Bay. *By Order of the President,*
JOHN KESSON, Secretary.

For LEITH,
(To sail in three Weeks)
The Ship GEORGE,
PHILIP WALSH, Master.

A Fine new Ship, and has good Accommodations. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board, at Mr. *Burn's* Wharf, or JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

N. B. Captain WALSH has for sale a few Casks of PORTER, and a Trunk of LINENS.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Mr. *Robert Clemments*, late of Christ-Church parish, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested, to be paid off; and those indebted are also desired to make immediate payment. ANDREW QUELCH, HENRY LINN, } Executors.
June 13, 1769.

RUN-AWAY from my plantation at the Round O, on Tuesday the 6th of June instant, a NEW NEGRO MAN and a WOMAN, lately bought of Messrs. *Brewton, Dayley, & Brewton*; the fellow is about 30 years old, very black, of a middling size, has a scar on his nose, and one of his fore teeth gone: The wench is of a middling size, very full of her country marks, and about 20 years old.—The fellow had on a white negro cloth jacket, and the wench a wrapper of the same, having left their other cloaths behind. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and delivers them to me at said plantation, or to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges paid, by
tbctf. WILLSON COOK.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 24th May last, a bay HORSE, upwards of fourteen hands high, with a switch tail, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock S H, the S in the middle of the upper part of the H. Any person that shall deliver the said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward. HUMPHRY SOMMERS.

MARGARET NEILSON,
PASTRY-COOK, from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that she has removed from Elliott-street into King-street, next house but one to Mrs. *Stokes*'s boarding school, and from the satisfaction she has hitherto given in her profession, hopes for the continuance of their custom, and continues to make, when bespoken, rich plumb cake iced, at 10s. per pound, biscuit and seed ditto, sillabubs and jellys, 20s. per dozen, white custards in glasses, at 15s. per dozen, lemon and orange cream blomage, 20s. per plate, rice cups, 12s. 6d. per plate, lemon, orange, citron, and almond pudding, 30s. a piece, orange pye, 30s. snow cheese, 30s. apple tarts, curd, and apple cheese cakes, 24s. per dozen, almond and lemon ditto, 30s. per dozen, minced pies, 3s. 9d. a piece, preserved oranges, 7s. 6d. a piece, apples, 15s. per plate, orange and apple marmalet, collard and potted beef, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. She still continues to wash blonds, gauses and lace.—Clear starching to the greatest perfection.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

May 19, 1769. A mulatto fellow, calls himself *James*, says he was born in Jamaica, and belonged to Mrs. *Bonner*, she dying, Mr. *Gibbes*, Merchant, took him, and he believes sold him to one Captain *Sangster*, he dying on his passage to *Liverpool*, imagined himself free, as no one claimed him; shipped himself on board the Brig *Gambia*, Captain *Hudson*, bound for the *River Gambia*, and continued twenty-two months there, but on Captain *Davis*'s arrival shipped himself with him for *South-Carolina*, he is five feet five inches high, strait limbed, pitted with the small-pox, has a cut over his right eye. Taken up by one Mr. *Hughes*, in *Charles-Town*, as Mr. *Gibbes*'s property in *Jamaica*.

May 24, 1769. A negro fellow of the Guinea country, calls himself *Jon*, says he did belong to Mr. Patterson, at Greenwich, in Jamaica, he dying, was put on board a ship one Captain Robinson, with eleven or twelve more bound to Cape-Fear; he is five feet six inches high, well set, of a black complexion, pitted with the small pox, has a flat nose, red eyes, a cut on his left arm, says he has worked at the blacksmith's trade, has on an old white negro cloth jacket, and blue breeches. Taken up at Mr. John Rose's plantation, Hobcaw.

June 4, 1769. A negro wench of the Guinea country, calls herself *Sarah*, but cannot or will not tell her master's name, she is 5 feet 4 inches high, of a black complexion, and thin visage, has big eyes, her country marks on her face and right arm, and carries the marks of an old offender; has on an old white negro cloth jacket and petticoat. Taken up at Mr. *Baker*'s plantation, the other side of Ashley-ferry.

June 18, 1769. A new negro fellow, cannot tell his own nor his master's name, neither his country, he is five feet six inches high, of a yellow complexion, has his country marks on his face, wants two teeth in his upper jaw, his ears bored, long beard, strait limbed, has on an old check shirt and white negro cloth robbin. Taken up at Mr. *William Withers*'s plantation, Goose-Creek.

June 20, 1769. A new negro fellow, of the Guinea country; cannot tell his own nor his master's name, nor his country. He is five feet eight inches high, of a black complexion, pitted with the small-pox, and wants a tooth in his upper-jaw; he has also a scar on his right arm: has on a white negro cloth jacket and trowsers. Taken up at Col. *Hyrne*'s plantation, *Ashepoo*.

June 23, 1769. A new negro fellow, calls himself *Jemmy*, but cannot, or will not, tell his master's name nor his country. He is five feet one inch high, his country marks on each side his face, also a black stroke down his forehead, his upper-teeth filed, bushy hair, and is marked upon both breasts; has on an oznabrug shirt and trowsers. Taken up near Mr. *Archer Smith*'s plantation, *Beach-Hill*.

JOHN BROWN, Warden.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street.

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1769. No. 186. [Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street.]

WARSAW, MARCH 2.

THE inhabitants of the Ukraine, Podolia, and other frontier provinces, are flying on all sides, because the Tartars, wherever they enter, massacre persons of all ages, and set fire to the towns and villages.

GREAT POLAND, March 2. *We just now hear that the lands which the Castellan of Rypin, Brother to the Primate, possessed in the district of Plock, have been entirely ravaged, and all the houses burnt, with most of the persons who inhabited them.*

DANUBE, March 4. *Advice is received of an action on the banks of Dniester, in which the Turks, the Tartars, and the Confederates, have been worsted. This circumstance will give the Russians the advantage of establishing themselves on the other side of the Dniester. It is added, that the Confederates of Bar, since the shock they received, have retired farther into Moldavia and Wallachia, by which means they have left the road more open for the Russians to march to Choczim and Bender. The Confederates under the Sieur Malczewski, according to the same advices are retired into the mountains; so that they have no longer any communication with those of Bar.*

WARSAW, March 4. *This moment a Courier arrived with the news, that the Confederates of the Palatinate of Cracovie is demolished by the Russians, and that the Confederacy of Plock hath met with the same fate. Thus there remains now only those of Great-Poland and Bar, the latter of which is reduced to a very feeble condition by the pursuits of the Russians.*

CASAL, March 2. *A report prevails, that there has been a new engagement in Corsica, more bloody than that of the 14th last, and that the malcontents have retaken Baraggio and Patrimonio from the French.*

PETERSBOURG, March 3. *The Duke of Courland has written a very affecting letter to the Empress, in which he says, that being sensible of his approaching end, he embraced that opportunity to take leave of her Imperial majesty, to thank her for all past favours, and to beg that she will continue her protection to the Princes his Sons.*

By late advices from the army, there have been some sharp rencounters between the Imperial troops and the Tartars, always to the disadvantage of the latter.

WARSAW, March 11. *His Majesty has received a confirmation of the defeat of the Haydamacks in several parts of Ukraine. We hear, on the other hand, that Prince Sabieha has put himself at the head of a party of Confederates in Volhinia, and that the Tartars have broke the Russian chain of communication: One corps of these troops being encamped at Kzerkussay, another at Balta, and a third at Human in the Ukraine, making in all a body of 30000 men.*

All the places which the Tartars have visited bear the strongest marks of the savage temper of these barbarous people; the houses have all been pillaged and burnt, and the unhappy inhabitants either murdered or carried into slavery.

VIENNA, March 11. *By advices which came yesterday the Emperor was arrived upon the frontiers of Carinthia, and was expected to arrive yesterday at Florence. The journey of his Imperial Majesty to Italy has revived a report that he is going to Turin to see the Princess Josephine Louisa, eldest daughter of the Duke of Savoy, whom some people pretend he will demand in marriage.*

The conclusum *issued by the aulic council of the empire on account of the proceedings at Aix-la-Chapelle is couched in very strong terms: The point is, what regard the elector will pay to it.*

BASTIA, Feb. 27. *A smart action happened a few days ago between the French and Corsicans, which was fought with great obstinacy on both sides, and ended with little advantage on either. It is said that several chiefs have quitted Paoli, and assembled at Rostino.*

ISOLA ROSA, March 3. *The 26th ult. fourteen battalions embarked from Provence for Corsica. Two of them were the Irish Brigades.*

WARSAW, March 16. *We learn from Leopol, that the Confederates of Bar, who are retired under Choczim, have destroyed the magazines which the Russians had formed at Rambor and Zaleszczuk. We hear nothing of what passes in Great-Poland, because the Confederates stop all the Couriers coming from that province.*

March 22. *Confederacies increase daily, and it is probable they will soon become general in Poland, from the mountains of Cracowia to the frontiers of Livonia.*

ALICANT, March 11. *Last Saturday the St. Vincent Ferrier man of war of 80 guns, and the St. Theresa of 30 guns, arrived in this harbour, and landed upwards of 300 slaves, men, women, and children, who were redeemed at Algiers at the King's expence, and are destined to form a settlement in a little island westward of this road. These slaves are the remainder of several families who were carried off near 30 years ago from the island of Tabarca by the Corsairs of Tunis, when this place was last besieged by the Algerines. Their Priest, who met with the same fate as his parishioners, was immediately released upon his parole to try if he could raise contributions for their redemption; but meeting with little success, and being determined not to abandon his flock, he returned back to slavery, and has continued for 23 years since a partaker of their sufferings and misery.*

LISBON, March 18. *We received advice a few days ago, that the little fortress of Mazagan continues to be besieged by the Moors; but that they have met with such bad success hitherto, that it is thought they will soon desist from their enterprize.*

VERSAILLES, April 6. *The day before yesterday the King rode out on horseback, for the first time since his accident, and went a hunting, which exercise quite agreed with him.*

LEGHORN, March 21. *Letters from Corsica, of good authority, bring, that the high council of that nation was finally assembled at Murato, in order to agree upon conditions to be proposed to France, according to which the Corsicans are to acknowledge his most Christian Majesty for their sovereign, in like manner as the late countries were subject to Charnagne, with the preservation of their rights and privileges; otherwise, that the said nation would persist to defend themselves to the last extremity.*

CONFINES OF POLAND, March 27. *Major Drewitz has not been able to bring the Sieur Malczewski to a pitched battle; but he defeated 300 of his men near Pakosi, the 8th of the present month, and two days after put to the route 200 more in the environs of Kiedanow. The Confederates fly on all sides, and commit in their passage great excesses.*

PARIS, March 24. *It is certain, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was signed a few days ago by our monarch, with the Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain, and the King of Prussia.*

VIENNA, March 25. *A letter has arrived here from Jassy in Moldavia, dated the 22d of last month, which brings the following extraordinary intelligence, viz. That a courier had arrived there the 19th of February, with an account that the Kan of Tartary had obtained a complete victory over the Russians, near 30,000 of whom were cut in pieces, and 20,000 of them made prisoners. The letter adds, that the Tartars had entirely ruined all New-Servia, committing the most barbarous outrages upon the poor unfortunate inhabitants.*

BASTIA, March 20. *The Count de Marbœuf is displaced from the command of the French troops, and Count de Vaux, an officer of great abilities, is made General in his room. The Corsicans are making the utmost efforts to oppose the French, and have lately obliged all the men in that island, from the age of 15 to 60, without distinction, to take arms in defence of the public cause.*

LEGHORN, March 20. *We are assured, that when Count Marbœuf was returning to France, he sent to Paoli, to know if he was disposed to enter into an accommodation, declaring, how happy he should be to bear the submission of so distinguished a subject to his royal master; to which the brave chief replied, "That he was very desirous to live in peace with the French nation, provided they did not intermeddle in the dispute between the Corsicans and the republic of Genoa, but that otherwise, he was determined to oppose them to the last extremity; and concluded with wishing the Count a prosperous voyage to his own country."*

COPENHAGEN, March 21. *Our naval preparations continue to be carried on without interruption, but the object of them is not yet known. It is however supposed, that they are rather intended to assist some power in friendship with us, than to make war against any other.*

BRUSSELS, April 16. *According to advices from the frontiers of Turkey, the Tartars have actually penetrated into the New-Servia, and committed there the most horrid ravages. We are assured that they have burned near all the villages of that province, and carried off 14,000 families, and upwards of 100,000 cattle of all kinds. But these advices, which are dated in the middle of March, make no mention of a battle, (as said in some gazettes, to have happened) between the Russians and the Tartars.*

PARIS, April 3. *The news from St. Domingo greatly alarms those who are interested in that colony; for it seems a fermentation continues, and the consequences are dreaded.*

MADRID, March 14. *According to the last advices from the coast of Africa, the King of Morocco is in person at the head of 50,000 men before Mazagan, a fortress belonging to the King of Portugal. The siege is carried on with great vigour under the direction of some European engineers, so that it is apprehended the place will be obliged to surrender, notwithstanding all the succours sent thither by the court of Portugal.*

WARSAW, March 25. *We have just received a confirmation of the agreeable news that the Polish Cossacks, who inhabit the waywodies of Braclaw and Kiow, have resolved to join the Russian armies.*

DANTZICK, March 27. *The excesses committed by the Confederates both in Great Poland and Prussia Royal, so far from diminishing, appear to encrease.*

PARIS, April 3. *We give no credit here, either to the report of the English ministry having offered the restoration of Canada to France for 20,000,000 of livres; nor to that of our court having concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with those of Vienna, Madrid, and Berlin.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3. *The Grand Vizier, by order of the Grand Signior, both caused several soldiers to be rigorously punished, who have extorted money from the inhabitants, and committed other excesses. He hath also given public notice, that whoever shall for the future be guilty of the like acts, they shall be punished with still greater rigour. By means of these precautions, this city now enjoys perfect tranquility.*

On the 20th of last month, at half past eight in the morning, we felt here a violent shock of an earthquake, which however did no damage.

An express arrived at court this morning, with advice, that the Tartars, under the command of their Kan, had made an invasion into the New-Servia, a country that has been possessed by Russia about fifteen or twenty years; that they had sacked and burnt 170 villages, carried into captivity 20,000 inhabitants, and made a booty of 4000 horses, 8000 oxen and calves, and 30,000 sheep: But we cannot help thinking that these advantages are exaggerated.

March 3. *Letters from Alexandria advise, that in a storm there, on the 26th of December last, eight French ships, two Venetian, two Ragusan, one Neapolitan, and four Turkish ships, all laden, and ready for sailing, perished.*

By the above letters we learn that the famous Aly Beg, who acts as master of all Egypt, hath deposed the Bashaw whom the Porte had established there.

PARIS, April 7. *Letters from Lisbon inform us, that a discovery has been made at Bragus, and in several other parts of that kingdom, of a design formed by some priests, under the cover of confession, of inspiring into the people a spirit of sedition, on pretence that religion was attacked; in consequence of this two hundred horse have been stationed at Bragus, where they live at discretion upon the townsfolk, and other steps are taking for making further discoveries concerning these designs.*

WARSAW, March 25. *We have received a confirmation of the depredations committed by the Tartars in New-Servia; the number of captives they have carried away amount to more than 15,000 of both sexes. A short time ago, 3000 Confederates under the Sieur de Meiflaw, hearing that the Bishop of Cracow was going to leave Smolensko, and retire into the heart of Muscovy, they formed a plan to carry him off, but did not arrive at Smolensko till two days after that prelate had departed for Petersburg. In consequence of this disappointment they fell upon the unfortunate inhabitants, a great number of whom, after plundering, they most barbarously massacred.*

A report is just now circulated, that a large body of Russians, under general Prosowski, have been totally defeated, near Bracklaw, by a corps of Confederates and Tartars, and that the general was dangerously wounded.

It is also said, that a detachment of Russians, under Col. Galitzin, and four squadrons of Cuirassiers, commanded by General Apraxin, had been severely handled by the enemy.

NAPLES, March 18. *This metropolis has been thrown into great confusion, from the apprehensions of the common people, who have given great credit to a prediction that this city is to be entirely ruined by an earthquake, which, it is said, will happen on the 20th inst. This has struck such a panic, that several thousands have left the place, and a great number of families have moved their effects into the country. As this report is supposed to have been propagated by a gang of thieves, in order to profit by the absence of the credulous, we have doubled our guards, and all the troops who compose the garrison have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, wherever their assistance may be necessary, at a moment's warning.*

WARSAW, April 3. *The spirit of discord has again brought forth new Confederacies at Peterkau, Jarislaw, Landshut, Radom and Sendomir; they are all gone to Radom, where they wait the arrival of the confederacy of Lemberg in order to attack this capital with united forces.*

HAMBURGH, April 14. *Some letters from the frontiers of Poland, of the 7th of this month, advise, that the Confederates have rendered themselves masters of the town of Peterkau, and have made the garrison prisoners of war.*

The new convention concluded between the crown of France and this city, relative to commerce, was signed five or six days ago, of which the senate hath informed the foreign ministers residing here.

A report prevails that the King of Great-Britain will take into his pay the greatest part of the troops of the Duke of Brunswick.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17. *By accounts from the Chan of Tartary, we find, that in consequence of his invasion of New-Servia, the Russians have lost above 30,000 subjects. The Tartars who inhabit the countries adjacent to the Caspian sea, are daily expected to attack the Russian possessions in Asia.*

The differences between the Porte and the court of Denmark is not yet terminated, and the minister of that court has been but coolly received.

WARSAW, April 9. *Major Drewitz having overcome the famous Malczewski, near Kalisch, the road from this city to Silesia is no longer infested with the Confederates. We yesterday received the news, that M. Ulinski, one of their chiefs, had been defeated near Stargard, with considerable loss, and that General Podberoczani had made himself master of a Turkish magazine on the river of Pruth.*

A report is just circulated, that general Prosorowski has surprised the important fortress of Choczim, a Turkish place on the confines of the Niester. It is said the garrison were greatly dissatisfied with their commander, and that half of them deserted to the Russians.

KONIGSBERG, April 2. *The inhabitants of Warsaw were greatly alarmed a short time since, by the appearance of a large body of Confederates, who penetrated even to the suburbs of that metropolis. They, however, retired from after, on hearing bodies of Russians were preparing to attack them. The people of Dantzick have also been under the like apprehensions from a body of those insurgents that came within half a league of that city, but marched off without committing any outrages.*

POSNANIA, April 2. *The fort of Okopy, which was garrisoned by the brothers of the name of Pulaski, with 600 men, not being found tenable any longer, has at last been abandoned by the Confederates. The Russians have taken the younger brother prisoner, and the other two have retired to the mountains with the remains of their troops. The Russians have burnt the town of Zevenici, and dispersed the inhabitants.*

MADRID [illegible]
Louisiana, [illegible]

LONDON.

A Correspondent has sent us the following account of the proceedings at Mile End Assembly room.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the freeholders of Middlesex met as per adjournment, to the number of eight hundred and upwards. The chair was filled by Mr. Sawbridge, who, in a few words, having signified that the reason of their being called together, was to consider of ways and means to seek for redress against the invaders of their right of election; he submitted to them to consider and propose what the law and constitution would enable them to do to prevent the fatal consequences of their yielding to the methods that have been taken to set aside a representative duly chosen by the legal electors of any county or place.

Then Mr. Townsend, having recapitulated the measures that A——n had taken from time to time to make the Middlesex election abortive, and thrown out some other grievances and apprehensions that he thinks fulfill, and threaten not only Middlesex, but the whole nation, if not redressed and removed by a vigorous exertion of the people's natural right; He told them that there could be no hope thereof from a ***nal ——; who, in ****ance of the freeholders birth right, the laws of the land, and the constitution, had ***ed Mr. ******'s name, who was a fourth time ***ted by 1143 ****holders, K—— of the S—— for ***e C——, and by an act of power, ********ted the ***our of their ***e by placing one C**** L—— in that seat, designed and appointed by the *******lers for Mr. *******, tho' the said H. L. L—— had no more than 296 **ies for him. He further informed the freeholders in what a despicable light a certain ***** of the ***** had taken the liberty to represent them in a late ** ****: But he added, he was of opinion, that the persons who had depreciated them, could scarce be equalled in ****chery to their country except it be by those 296 ****holders who **ted for H. L. L. He, after divers other observations, referred them to the case of the electors of Aldbury, and the House of Commons in Queen Anne's reign, when the Queen was obliged to dissolve the parliament—concluding with his earnest desire to preserve the peace of the kingdom; but that if peace could not be maintained without giving up his freedom, he was ready to defend himself and his fellow-subjects, against all that dare attempt to make them slaves. He then made a motion to appoint a committee of 100 freeholders to consider of, and to prepare such measures as they should think most effectual for the freeholders to take for obtaining redress of their grievances.

The Rev. Mr. Horne then stood up, and, after repeating the epithets he had bestowed on the Anti-Wilkites in the ***** of *******, and allowing that he had been criticised for his plainness of speech, at the last meeting at M[illegible] declared that, after a second recollection, he could not charge himself with any impropriety in what he had advanced against a ***** Ca****, but on the contrary, that he was more and more convinced by every [illegible] that they were grown ******* than he could find words to describe them; and that he was afraid that they were under such influence that it would be necessary to preserve their liberties to use all forms of legal ******, as to deter in the cause of full fifty, and, for his own part, he would rather lose his black coat dyed with blood, than live to see slavery in

produced by such means. He said much more of the present [illegible] then seconded Mr. Townshend's motion for a Committee of Control *virorum*, that will shew their loyalty to the crown, by endeavouring to remove evil counsellors from before his eyes, and seek redress of the grievances now complained of with all their might. He also proposed, that the said committee shall be stiled *a Committee of Grievances and Apprehensions*, which being proposed by the chairman was agreed to *nem. con.* and Walter Ayre, Esq; was nominated and appointed chairman of the said committee, and George Bellas, Esq; deputy-chairman.

Several other gentlemen, particularly Mr. Bellas spoke to the like purpose, and animated the freeholders to be loyal, and to persevere with firmness, and in a legal and constitutional manner, till they could secure their just franchises.

Mr. Sawbridge read the list of the committee appointed; and proposed that eleven of the said committee should sit to do business, or be a *Quorum*; it was carried unanimously; and after thanks were given to Messrs. Sawbridge, Townshend, and Horne, it was voted to thank the sheriffs for their conduct at the late election at *Brentford*, and ordered that the chairman and deputy chairman do wait upon the said sheriffs, with the thanks of the freeholders of Middlesex.

Yesterday some dispatches arrived in town from the Hon. William Henry Lyttleton, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon.

Yesterday the Duke de Rochefoucoult, and Lincourt set out from their house in Spring Gardens for France.

Sunday the Earl of Charlemont arrived at his house in Hertford-street, from Ireland.

It is said that a certain great military officer who has been long a favourite with the public, resigned his places yesterday morning.

The apprehensions of some further riots, on account of a late determination, has so far prevailed, that orders are given for a party of the guards, to be in readiness to march on the first notice.

The succours which the Court of Portugal sent to Mazagon, a fortress on the coast of Africa, found means to get in, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Moors to prevent it. On the receipt of this news at Lisbon, the court immediately sent a further succour of troops and ammunition, and it was hoped the garrison would be able to make the Moors raise the siege.

From Italy we are told, that the Emperor, on his visiting the Conclave, asked the Cardinals, "when they should proceed to the election of a Pope?" They answered, "as soon as the foreign Cardinals were all arrived." His Imperial Majesty afterwards enquiring "which had been the longest Conclave?" they replied, "that of Benedict XIV elected in 1740, which lasted six months and some days." "Ah! said the Emperor, you may very well take a whole year, provided you chuse such a man as Lambertini."

The Duncannon packet, Capt. Edwards, from the West-Indies and Carolina, is arrived at Falmouth, who, in his passage, took up John Foster Williams, late master of the John, a brig, who sailed from Boston on the 30th of January last, bound for Surinam, Timothy Fitch, Merchant, in Boston, owner: Capt. Foster Williams, in his account says, "On Sunday the 19th ultimo, at noon, being in lat. 34. 30. N. long. 60. 00. W. from London, the wind being S. W. with rain, and a large sea running, at twelve o'clock at night, going under a fore-sail, and reefed main-sail, the brig sprung a leak, and the water came in so fast, that we could not keep her before the wind: I ordered the main-mast to be cut away, but before we could cut it half off she overset on her starboard side; in less than half an hour after she sprung a leak; we all hands got on her weather side, the sea making a free passage over us, and in five or six minutes the main-mast broke off where it was cut, and she righted, and then we cut away the fore-mast, and employed ourselves in striving to save provisions, and having some small kegs of biscuit in the cabin, the water floated them to the companion, and we saved eighteen or twenty of them, and a gang cask of water; but being dark, and the sea running over us, we were obliged to wait till day light, and then we saved a barrel of beef, and a barrel of mackrel, but could save no more cloaths than were on our backs. We got a fore-top mast for a jury-mast, and the main-top sail on it kept her before the wind and sea, the sea running over us.

"On Friday following a hard gale of wind and a large sea, we lost our water, beef, and mackrel off the deck; we handed our sail and lay too, and were obliged to lash ourselves to keep us from being washed over-board, our decks being blown up with the sea.

"Tuesday, Feb. 7, something moderate; early in the morning scuttled our forecastle, and got up a gang cask of water. Saw a sloop to leeward of us lying to, under their fry-sail; we made signals of distress, but they not striving to come nigh us, we set our sail and bore down upon him; we being in such a shattered condition, the sea running over us, we lost all our water, and often could not see each other. The sloop being very nigh, they looking at us, and not offering us any assistance, about noon broke with them: They told us to heave too, and they would take us out, as we understood them.—They made sail, and standing backwards and forwards very nigh us, we expecting them to come along side and take us out, as they might very easily have done; but they passed away the time till dark, and then hove too under their fry-sail, with her head to the southward, our head being to the northward, and, in a quarter of an hour, to our great grief, lost sight of her, and were left without water, or any thing to subsist on.

"The next morning we saw her on our larboard quarter, standing to the southward, under a main-sail and jibb; she was a large sloop, but deep full of lumber, black sides, and to the best of my remembrance a white painted stroke round her. I asked them where she came from, but they gave no answer, nor asked any questions.

"The seven or eight days after, being moderate, and the water out from between decks, we got two barrels of train oil, which held out as we could not eat any, the oil we drank very plenty off. That night it blowed very hard, and a Turk and the remaining two of my people were washed overboard, and we left with hunger and cold, another out of his senses, so that we grew so weak and low that we lost both day of the month and week; we had nothing to live on but salt water and oat meal; my people dying one after another, the last that died was the mate, on the 1st of February, and on the first of March, I was taken out by the Duncannon packet, long. 58. west.

"We are informed that the present lottery is engrossed into three hands, and, that, besides 120,000l. stopped by the Government, the engrossers will double that money.

"April 6. A certain gentleman, of immense property in the funds, who thinks he has been scurvily treated, hereby threatens to withdraw every shilling therefrom, and it is hoped his example will be followed by great numbers both in town and country; but it is hoped that such measures will be taken to appease him, as may prevent his putting his threats in execution.

Saturday night a great number of freeholders of Middlesex met at the Swan-tavern at Westminster-bridge, while a great Assembly had their late choice under consideration; when a motion was made, and warmly recommended, for a remonstrance to be drawn up, signed, and delivered that night; but the motion was over-ruled by some other gentlemen, who urged, that as a meeting at Mile-End had been agreed on and advertised for Monday, it would be better to wait, to take the opinion of the gentlemen at the said meeting; and that the going suddenly down to the house in a body, at this time of night, would be too precipitate a step, and might be attended with disagreeable circumstances.

There were meetings of freeholders of Middlesex also at some other houses near Westminster-hall, and several attended in the lobby of the House of Commons; at all which places they waited 'till the house broke up on Sunday morning, in order to know the event of their last election.

Monday night there was a meeting of several freeholders of Middlesex, resident at the west-end of the town, at the Prince of Orange's-head in Jermyn-street, to consider of the measures adopted at Mile-End, and to concur with the same, which was accordingly done unanimously.

The gentleman who moved for a committee of grievances and apprehensions on Monday at Mile-End Assembly-room, was told by a friend in their way home, that he feared if he and some others were not very cautious, they should subject themselves to personal apprehensions in good earnest.

Prest-warrants are expected speedily to be issued out, on account of the number of seamen employed by the East-India company.

They write from Petersburgh, that the Nobles of the province of Finland have offered her Imperial Majesty, on account of the war with the Turks, a free-gift of 15 per cent. of the produce of their estates, for the term of two years next ensuing.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, February 27.

"We are much alarmed with the continual intelligence we receive from the coast of Barbary, of the very considerable fleet now fitting out by those states, the large body of troops that are collected in every town upon the African coast, and the very great number of arms, ammunition, and artillery, they have for some months received from some European powers. It is very certain the Moors are meditating an expedition of great importance, and which must occasion a considerable change in the present state of affairs in the Mediterranean. By our intelligence, their fleet when united will receive 12,000 land forces on board; that many foreign officers serve as Engineers in the Moorish dress, tho' of what country they are we have not yet been informed; their fleet consists of 32 ships of war, equal to the English frigates of 36 guns, with galleys, and a large number of transports. We expect here next month 14 battalions of French infantry, in their march to the provinces of Murcia and Grenada, where an army of observation, consisting of 24 battalions, and eight regiments of cavalry will be formed in May. This aid from France is necessary: Our government judging it prudent for a considerable body of the Spanish army to encamp near the frontiers of Portugal, and six battalions in the lines near Gibraltar. It is said, the Moors are subsidized to assist Corsica, yet we are determined to guard the Mediterranean coast of Spain. English manufactures of all kinds are imported in great quantities into every port upon the African coast.

"The attack of the Portuguese garrison of Mazagan, by the Moors, is merely a feint, to conceal the real cause of their marching down such a numerous body of troops to the coast for an embarkation."

Letters from Stockholm mention great disputes between the King and Senate, concerning some measures to be taken previous to the approaching dyet.

A letter from Stockholm, dated March 21, says, "As the Senate persists in its resolution that the Dyet shall be held at Norkioping, the Court has fixed its departure for the 12th of next month. The foreign Ministers will be lodged in the country houses in the neighbourhood, except the Count de Modena, Envoy from France, who has found means to procure a hotel in the town, though the government would have been much better pleased if he had not done so."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 10.

"We have an account from Rouen, that a woman at a village in Lower Normandy, whose husband was lately sent to the gallies for smuggling, received a letter a few days ago, immediately carried it to a neighbour to have it read to her: This letter was from her husband, to inform her that he would find a bag with 600 livres at the foot of a tree, which he described, in a wood near the village. The neighbour offered to accompany the woman at the dusk of the evening to look for the money, and as the poor woman was stooping to take it up, her neighbour strangled her with his handkerchief, and then carried off the bag. Another neighbour, though far from suspecting the other of so foul a crime, was surprised to see them going into the wood at such a late hour, and as soon as he heard of the murder, gave information of this circumstance."

April 20. The repeated report of a military officer of the first rank, having resigned all his places on Monday last, we are assured is entirely without foundation.

It is said that eight eminent lawyers were consulted by the friends of a certain patriotic gentleman, in relation to a late interesting affair, and that five of them have already given in their opinions entirely to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. The other three opinions it is expected will agree with the above.

Tuesday was paid Mr. Wilkes's fine of 500l. for republishing the North-Briton, No. forty-five.

A gentleman just arrived from Turin reports that his Sardinian Majesty is particularly attentive to the affairs which now agitate the people of England, and not only confers in a very affable manner with every Englishman of any distinction that visits his dominions, but has most of the British newspapers and magazines regularly transmitted to him.

It is said his Majesty has granted his royal letters patent to a gentleman for making of the finest Poland starch from rice, which can be manufactured near 20 per cent. cheaper than starch from any other grain.

April 21. Yesterday there was a great court and drawing-room at St. James's, at which a great number of nobility, and most of the foreign ministers were present.

Wednesday night his Grace the Duke of Grafton arrived in town from New-market, and yesterday attended the council at St. James's.

Yesterday morning his excellency the Sardinian Ambassador had a long conference with the Earl of Rochfort on the subject of dispatches received yesterday from the court of Turin.

Yesterday his excellency the Imperial Ambassador gave a grand entertainment to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, a great number of nobility, and most of the foreign ministers, at his house in St. James's square.

An incendiary letter, it is said, was on Wednesday sent to a right honourable person in a high station, enumerating many encroachments pretended to have been made on the liberties of the subjects for these three or four years past, and advising more circumspection for the future, or in all probability another g——— R——— would happen.

To those who think the proceedings of the supporters of the bill of rights are treasonable, a gentleman recommends the perusal of the following case, upon record. "The Earl of Bristol, having exhibited a charge of treason against the Earl of Clarendon, alledged, that he had endeavoured to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects by venting opprobious scandals against his person, and that he had traduced *both houses of parliament*. The judges were ordered to give their opinion, whether this be any treason or not? They unanimously agreed, that if the matters alledged in the charge were admitted to be true, although alledged to be traiterously done, yet there is no treason in it."

The speech of a patriotic gentleman was not reduced to writing as has been said; the motion was over-ruled.

We are informed that the reason a meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex at Mile-end is not yet advertised, is on account of the difficulty of obtaining a place large enough to hold the great numbers expected; as the assembly-room at Mile-end will not contain above half of them, so greatly is the body encreased since the last election.

It is said that the intended meeting of the Middlesex freeholders will be on Saturday or Monday next; that the petion or (as others call it) remonstrance, is prepared to be laid before them, that it contains the warmest expressions of affection and duty to his Majesty, and sets forth certain grievances with a manly freedom, equally divested of insolence and meanness.

French troops now at Corsica.——Cavalry, Legion Royal, Legion de Soubise.—Infantry, regiment of Soissonnois 2 battalions, La Marine 4, Bretagne 2, Royal Roussillon 2, Rovergne 2, Anhalt or German regiment 2, Royal Italian 1, Languedock 1, Medoc 1, La Marck, a German regiment, 2, Tournasis 1, Eptingen, a Swiss regiment, 1 In all 22 battalions. Fourteen additional battalions are ordered to embark immediately for Corsica.

We are told by letters from Leghorn, that the Corsicans, if the treaty now on foot should prove abortive, will open the approaching campaign with 30,000 men; of whom 7000 are to be paid at the rate of 20 sols per diem, 18,000 supported by the different pieves, and 5000 in quality of volunteers.

According to letters from Berlin, the Minister of a certain Potentate has for some time past been received but coolly at court.

Letters from the Hague, of the 13th, inform, that the Elector Palatine has withdrawn part of his troops from Aix-la-Chapelle.

Letters from Rio de Janiero, in the Brazils, bring an account of the arrival in that port of the Endeavour sloop, in which Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander are: The crew are well; and after having taken in some refreshments they sailed from that place for the island of St. Catherine, where they intend to make no long stay, but to proceed to the Rio de la Plata.

The last letters from Senegal mention, that the prices of gum and elephants teeth, had been greatly advanced by the inland traders on account of the war continuing between the African Princes, thro' whose countries their commodities must be brought to the factories.

Orders are given to the commanders of his Majesty's guard ships, at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, to take on board their respective ships an additional number of seamen, to be in readiness to man such ships as are wanted for immediate service.

A few days ago were launched, at Brest, 2 third rate men of war of 74 guns each, built entirely of Corsican timber.

We are informed that the fortifications of Guernsey, Jersey, and the Scilly Islands, are ordered to be surveyed this summer, in order to be thoroughly repaired, and put into a state of defence.

It is said there will shortly be a general review of all his Majesty's marine forces in three divisions, namely at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

A certain person of ducal birth, who stood high in the estimation of the people, hath declared himself an avowed friend and patron to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights and Magna Charta.

April 22. Letters from Dantzick, dated March 27, mention, that the grand council are taking every method imaginable to protect that city from the fury of the Confederates, who are spreading the utmost terror and destruction in all the neighbouring countries.

The following anecdote is reported to be an absolute fact: A young gentleman came of age, and in possession of a 500l. a year estate, on the 20th of this present April; on the 12th he received 7000l. in ready money, exclusive of the above estate; on the 16th he set out from London for New-market; on the 17th and 18th lost every farthing of the 7000l. together with a diamond ring of 300l. value; and on the 19th he returned to London to recruit; having left (rather, it is supposed, than borrow of his friends and be laughed at) his gold watch in pledge with an inn-keeper, for ten guineas, to bring him and his servants up to town, where he arrived early in the morning on Thursday the 20th.

It is said that by the late shutting up of a great house abroad, the merchants of London have sustained the loss of a million of money.

JOHN & SARAH CRANE,

Taylor *and* Mantua Maker, *from* LONDON,

in Church-street, next door to Robert Bridbane, *Esq.*

TAKES this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgements for the many favours received from the gentlemen and ladies of this town, and intreat their future favours, which will always be their care diligently to discharge.

☞ Mrs. CRANE purposes serving the ladies on the following terms.

	£.	s.	d.
For making a full trimmed sack and coat,	8	0	0
a plain silk ditto,	4	10	0
a linen ditto,	2	10	0
a silk Brunswick dress, trimmed,	8	0	0
a plain ditto,	6	0	0
a linen ditto,	4	0	0

Night gowns, childrens slops, &c. as usual.

Every part of her business completed in such a manner, that she flatters herself with pleasing all who shall favour her with their commands.

ALL persons that hath any lawful demands on the subscriber, are desired to call and receive payment; and all persons that is anyways indebted to him, are desired to discharge the same on or before the first day of July next, for after that time all concerned will be obliged to settle with an attorney at law.

June 12, 1770. HUMPHRY SOMMERS.